

## Case 3167

***Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850 and *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936 (Aves, Passeriformes): proposed conservation**

Steven M.S. Gregory

35 Monarch Road, Northampton, Northamptonshire NN2 6EH, U.K.

**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is to conserve the accustomed understanding and usage of the names for two genera of tanager from South America, *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850 and *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936, by the designation of *Tanagra capistrata* Wied, 1821 as the type species of *Schistochlamys* (family THRAUPIDAE, or family EMBERIZIDAE, subfamily THRAUPINAE). At present *T. fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823 is the valid type species of both *Schistochlamys* and *Neothraupis*. It is also proposed that the names *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850 and *Neothraupis* Berlepsch, 1879, unused senior synonym and senior homonym respectively of *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, be suppressed. The name *Schistochlamys* relates to a group of species from the northern part of South America; *S. capistrata* (usually cited as *S. ruficapillus capistrata*) is the cinnamon tanager from northern Brazil. The name *Neothraupis* Hellmayr relates to the monotypic genus containing *N. fasciata*, the white-banded tanager of eastern and southern Brazil, eastern Bolivia and northeastern Paraguay.

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; Aves; Passeriformes; THRAUPIDAE; EMBERIZIDAE; THRAUPINAE; *Schistochlamys*; *Neothraupis*; *Schistochlamys capistrata*; *Schistochlamys ruficapillus capistrata*; *Neothraupis fasciata*; tanagers; South America.

1. In 1850 (1 June) Reichenbach established the generic name *Schistochlamys* on an illustration (pl. 77). Many years later P.L. Sclater (1886, p. 301) designated *Tanagra capistrata* Wied, 1821 (p. 179) as the type of the genus. Wied's nominal species has subsequently been treated as a subjective synonym of *Saltator ruficapillus* Vieillot, 1817 (p. 108) or as a subspecies of *ruficapillus*. Since Sclater's designation the generic name *Schistochlamys* has been used for a group of species (family THRAUPIDAE, or family EMBERIZIDAE, subfamily THRAUPINAE) with the cinnamon tanager of northern Brazil, cited either as *S. capistrata* or *S. r. capistrata* (see Sibley & Monroe, 1990, p. 739 and Storer, 1970, p. 247 respectively), treated as the type species.

2. By 24 June 1850 (see Sherborn, 1922, p. xxvii for the date of publication) Bonaparte (p. 491) established the name *Diucopsis*, citing *Schistochlamys* as a synonym by placing the name and author (Reichenbach) in brackets after it. He listed four included nominal species in the genus: *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823 (p. 32); *T. capistrata* 'Spix'; *T. leucophaea* Lichtenstein, 1818; and *T. atra* Gmelin, 1788. The first on the list, *T. fasciata*, the white-banded tanager of eastern and southern Brazil, eastern Bolivia and northeastern Paraguay, was subsequently designated as the type by G.R. Gray (1855, p. 73), who also noted *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach as a synonym. The other three nominal species are all currently included

in *Schistochlamys*: *capistrata* 'Spix' (= *capistrata* Wied, 1821) is a synonym or a subspecies of *S. ruficapillus* (Vieillot, 1817) (see para. 1 above); *leucophaea* is a synonym of *S. ruficapillus*; and *atra* is a junior primary homonym of *T. atra* Meuschen, 1787 (indeterminable) and is currently known as *S. melanopsis* (Latham, 1790).

3. In 1936 Hellmayr (p. 432) established the name *Neothraupis* as a replacement (nomen novum) for *Diucopsis*, which he considered to be invalid, and cited the same species, *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823, as the type. Hellmayr noted (p. 432, footnote): 'This group has long been known as *Diucopsis*, a name that cannot be employed, since it was originally proposed as a substitute of *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach', and under *Schistochlamys* he stated (p. 442, footnote): '*Diucopsis* Bonaparte, although generally used for *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein, was proposed as a substitute of *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, and Gray's action (*Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds*, p. 73, 1855) in selecting *T. fasciata* Lichtenstein as type, seems to me inadmissible'. Hellmayr (1936, p. 442) adopted *Schistochlamys* and cited *capistrata* Wied by designation by Sclater (1886) as the type, a usage which, although invalid (see para. 5 below), has been maintained. *Neothraupis* Hellmayr has become well established as the name for the monotypic genus containing *T. fasciata*, the white-banded tanager (see para. 6 below).

4. In proposing the name *Neothraupis* as a replacement for *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850, Hellmayr (1936) uncharacteristically overlooked that *Neothraupis* had previously been used by Berlepsch (1879a, p. 55) as the generic name for the single species *Pyranga cyanicterus* Vieillot, 1819 (p. 290) and that it was, therefore, a junior homonym. The name *Neothraupis* Berlepsch was published (in Schalow) on 1 April 1879 (ref. a). On 15 April (ref. b) Berlepsch established a further new generic name, *Callithraupis*, with *Pyranga cyanicterus* fixed as the type of the genus by monotypy; he did not mention the slightly earlier publication. A longer description of the genus *Callithraupis* also appeared in Berlepsch (1879, April, ref. c). Berlepsch's names *Neothraupis* and *Callithraupis* are themselves junior objective synonyms of *Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850 (p. 240), which was established with *Pyranga cyanicterus* Vieillot as the type species by monotypy. The name *Cyanicterus* has consistently been used for the single species *C. cyanicterus*, the blue-backed tanager from eastern Venezuela, the Guianas and northeastern Brazil, and Berlepsch's names have remained unused.

5. Since 1886 (P.L. Sclater's type species designation) the name *Schistochlamys* has been used for a group of species with *Tanagra capistrata* Wied, 1821 treated as the type (see para. 1 above). The name *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850 was probably a replacement for *Schistochlamys* (Bonaparte noted 'Affinis Diucae!', referring to *Diuca* Reichenbach, 1850, pl. 78) and, under Article 67.8 of the Code, the type fixation for both genera is that of G.R. Gray's (1855) designation of *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823 (see para. 2 above); the later designation by Sclater (1886) is therefore invalid. The name *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936, which was itself a replacement for *Diucopsis*, has been in unquestioned use for the past 64 years for the monotypic genus containing *T. fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823 (see para. 3 above). However, recognition of *T. fasciata* as the type species of *Schistochlamys* would mean the loss of *Neothraupis* Hellmayr as a junior synonym of *Schistochlamys*, and a new name would be needed for the taxon currently known as *Neothraupis*, resulting in considerable and unnecessary confusion. I propose that Sclater's (1886) designation

for *Schistochlamys* be formally adopted, thereby maintaining the long term and current usages of both *Schistochlamys* and *Neothraupis* Hellmayr. With the publication of the 4th edition of the Code and the explicit emphasis on stability it would be inappropriate to adopt *Diucopsis* in place of *Neothraupis* Hellmayr; *Diucopsis* was used by Brabourne & Chubb (1912, p. 429), and barely, if ever, since then. The name *Neothraupis* Berlepsch, 1879 is a junior objective synonym of *Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850 and has remained unused (see para. 4 above). The interests of stability would be best served by suppression of both *Diucopsis* and *Neothraupis* Berlepsch and this I now propose.

6. Usage of *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850, *Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850 and *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936, both long term and current, is demonstrated by the following publications, in each of which all three names appear: Pinto (1944, pp. 505, 537, 541), Schauensee (1970, pp. 391, 398, 399), Storer (1970, pp. 247, 249, 326), Ridgely & Tudor (1989, pp. 323, 333, 334), Sibley & Monroe (1990, pp. 739, 748), Sick (1993, p. 571) and Clements (2000, pp. 659, 668). A list of a further 12 references by 14 authors in which the names have been used between 1978 and 1999, covering biology, behaviour, genetics, distribution, ecology and parasitism, is held by the Commission Secretariat.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary power:

(a) to suppress the following names:

- (i) *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850 for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
- (ii) *Neothraupis* Berlepsch, 1879 and all uses of that name prior to the publication of *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936 for the purposes of both the Principle of Priority and the Principle of Homonymy;

(b) to set aside all previous fixations of type species for the nominal genus *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850 prior to that by P.L. Slater (1886) of *Tanagra capistrata* Wied, 1821;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by P.L. Slater (1886) *Tanagra capistrata* Wied, 1821, as ruled in (1)(b) above;

(b) *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936 (gender: feminine), type species by subsequent designation by G.R. Gray (1855) of the replaced nominal genus *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850, *Tanagra fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823;

(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *capistrata* Wied, 1821, as published in the binomen *Tanagra capistrata* (specific name of the type species of *Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850);

(b) *fasciata* Lichtenstein, 1823, as published in the binomen *Tanagra fasciata* (specific name of the type species of *Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936);

(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:

(a) *Diucopsis* Bonaparte, 1850 (suppressed in (1)(a)(i) above);

(b) *Neothraupis* Berlepsch, 1879 (suppressed in (1)(a)(ii) above and a junior objective synonym of *Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850);

(c) *Callithraupis* Berlepsch, 1879 (a junior objective synonym of *Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850 and of *Neothraupis* Berlepsch, 1879).



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